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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

三拜禮

號八十月三英港香

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For 12 months 5% p.a.
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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

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FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
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ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

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THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.
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the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
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No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
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(about £448,000).

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and correspond-
ents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
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INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
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Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$15,000,000
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For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

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balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
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ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
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JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

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CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
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FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
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Staatsbank).
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Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
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Robert Warshawsky & Co.
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Frankfurt.
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,
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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
obtained on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI.....	{ MALTA..... } Capt. R. A. Peters	About 20th } March. }	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	{ MARMORA..... } Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.	21st March, } Noon. }	See Special Advertisements.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	{ PERA..... } Capt. W. V. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 24th } March. }	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	{ MANILA..... } Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 25th } March. }	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE

REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,

VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,

OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97.

DOW'S PORTS.

Armada \$2.00 Per Dozen.
Royal Dry 27.00 " "
Invalid 25.00 " "

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [140]

THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:—
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street

Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions at per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.

The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.

Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 74.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.

Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.

Billiards and Bowling Alleys.

Moderate Terms and No Extra.

Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMWEN)

SHAMWEN, CANTON.

On THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO)

MACAO, CHINA.

In THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAIA, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER'S AGENT

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Dress Fabrics for Travelling Costumes.

TWEEDS, SERGES, CLOTHS.

"The House for Novelties."

COLOURED DRESS LINENS FOR DECK WEAR.

Splendid Ranges New Goods now showing.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road, and 28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

PLEASE take notice that the next address of LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING Co., Ltd., is 12, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SOMERSET PLAYNE, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [307]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [302]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [52]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [16]

50 PER CENT LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BICYCLES and

ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock and make room for our new shops at Nos. 33 & 35, Des Vaux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH.

Remember we will Remove to our

Shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

11, D'AGUIAR ST.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [54]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NOW DESPAIR.

NEVER use a doctor's bill or fall into the hands of a quack, may safely, speedily and surely cure himself without the knowledge of a doctor. By the introduction of

1. ERAPION

a complete revolution has been brought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, spreading infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for all primary and secondary diseases, rheumatism, pain and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but so seriously employed to cure. This preparation purifies the blood, restores the system and restores the patient to health.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, impure blood, venereal diseases, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but so seriously employed to cure. This preparation purifies the blood, restores the system and restores the patient to health.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases, impure blood, venereal diseases, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are so popularly but so seriously employed to cure. This preparation purifies the blood, restores the system and restores the patient to health.

Sold by all Chemists. [43-D]

THE CHINAMAN'S THEATRE.

In a noisy locality where din and dirt are in regular nightly competition, and the policemen walk in twos and threes, where the weird cries of many vendors of various wares smother the car with painful monotony, the youth of China-in-Singapore finds its pleasures, and under proper guidance the outsider may observe the facilities for amusement. It is an instructive pastime. There is, amid all this gaudy quarter in which swarms of people only emerge with the lights at night time, a retreat, not beautiful, indeed rather squalid, where crowds go for a little harmless evening of instruction and delight, a lengthy entertainment in a Theatrical Temple for a small and insignificant cost. This at least is the most harmless of Chinatown's attractions, not excluding a Chinese dinner even. Presuming you are an average individual—hence ignorant of the language—you will understand next to nothing of the piece, which the remarkably energetic troupe of actors is staging, but there are a lot of minor matters, which may become to you more important and laughable than the tortuous story being slowly unfolded before you. I was somewhat unfortunate on each occasion on which I visited the theatre. The last time, after patiently waiting for something really exciting to happen to the principals, if only to interrupt the steady banging, clashing and screeching of the "orchestra" and the members of the company, a small boy, who was displaying an inordinate interest in a very ordinary hat I had placed beside me, leaned over quietly and whispered in Malay that things would go with a flourish soon. "Anybody to be killed," I queried, and he answered, "Two"—the two stars of the somewhat lustreless firmament, it seemed. "When?" He was asked. "In three and a half hours," chirped the boy. "Was he waiting?" "Oh! Yes. This was the Great Scene." And what with string, wind and vocal music, the pair took fully half an hour to take their final farewell, until the morrow. It is as well the proprietors do not base their charges for admission upon the length of the drama staged, or the young bloods of Chinatown, I am afraid, would be sore put to, to produce the wherewithal for an evening "at the play." It is fatal to allow one's interest in his surroundings to momentarily lapse, for during such intervals noiseless youths have a weird habit of providing you, against your desires, with non-intoxicating liquid refreshment, in thick, heavy glasses, whose origin is as "wrapt in mystery" as that of the ginger beer. To the unschooled olfactory organ the odour of a Chinese theatre is rather worse than the river when the tide is low, but the audience is in no way disconcerted or disturbed thereby, and rows of black garbed auditors, men and women—the latter in the seclusion of a special part of the theatre—are wildly amused at a solo which lasts for twenty minutes, in which the singer rings the changes on four solitary distinct notes.

During the progress of the play a small crowd of children is usually engaged in an exciting game around the footlights, on the stage, and under the heels of the principals. They get inextricably mixed up with "property," standing forlorn and unused in the "wings," and every now and then someone of older growth rises up from somewhere, grabs the nearest and carries him off. At second later he returns and makes childish grimaces from the vicinity of the members of the orchestra, who are grouped promiscuously on the stage, with their feet carelessly cocked on the backs of chairs or anything handy, in an attitude of extreme ease. They will be here for hours, and experience has fathomed the meaning of comfort and work in combination, for them. Occasionally the smooth progress of the drama suffers an interruption, perhaps the leading "lady," who has piled on an awe-inspiring head-dress, in an excruciating moment stumbles over some adventurous juvenile spirit who has serenely wandered right up to the spot, where an exciting plot upon the "lady's" life is being disclosed by the humourist in a very unnatural and wheezy voice, or may be a loud smack will resound from the neighbourhood of the boards indicating that some youthful imp, who should be in bed is undergoing summary punishment for knocking over some neglected "accessory," which has been casually thrown aside, until next required. One tired-looking individual whose simulated curiosity is most intense, sprawls across the narrow path an artist's elbows for himself in order to reach the dressing room, and as the "Emperor," who has just achieved a continuous speech of half an hour's duration to suitable accompaniment, stalks majestically away to change for the next "cue," he trips, recovers, and rewards the obstructionist with a punch that somewhat unsettles that amiable idiot for the rest of the evening. All this is quite within the vision of the audience, and is as much a part of the entertainment as the play, with which these little "asides" have long been inseparably connected.

The stage at the Chinese theatre is always cluttered with a few dozen loungers, unwashed and unkempt, who leave little room for the actors, but no one really seems to mind unless one of them becomes obstreperous, or inconveniently humorous and actively interferes with the plot's unravelling. I should commend to the attention of the proprietor, a board near the "bookings" office, which in heavy lettering would display the truly "free and easy" attractions of the house. It might run—
"Loungers and pipes provided for those members of the audience who prefer to witness the play on the stage itself. No harmless joke with the principals barred, but tripping and fainting are disallowed, since the former is dangerous and the latter may unsettle the actors for the evening's work."

—H. B. S. in Singapore Free Press.

"DESERT" ISLAND.

JAPAN'S NEW POSSESSION.

As some of our readers may be aware, an uninhabited island was discovered off the coast of Formosa by a Japanese explorer some time ago, which has since been known by the name of Nishigawa Island. Mr. Nishigawa, a pharmaceutical expert in the service of the Government, who lately returned from a visit to the island, gives an interesting account of it. According to him the island is about 240 nautical miles distant from Formosa, being surrounded by a reef the stretch of water between which and the island is so rich in various marine products that they may be said to be almost inexhaustible. Varieties of shells, corals, and pearls are abundant. There is also a large amount of coral. Immense rocks of calcium phosphate based on coral reefs exist to such an extent that there is a sufficient supply of materials for the manufacture of artificial manure for fifty or sixty years to come.

The discoverer of the island was one Midzuno Shiroku, who found there flocks of wild birds called "psittori." No notice appears to have been taken of the value of these birds, which were considered unmarketable. When it became known, however, that the feathers of these birds fetched high prices and found a ready market in Europe—chiefly in France—an enterprise was set on foot by Mr. Nishigawa Kichiji, who took possession of the island and started to exploit it. When the island is developed it is believed that about 2,500,000 worth of a kind of shell called "takase," which is imported every year to Japan from Singapore, may be supplied from the island.

There are already houses on the island, one of which is sufficient to accommodate 300 workpeople. In the course of a few months—by next June—a hospital will be completed and electrical installations established so that work may be carried on by night as well as day. The temperature and climate is similar to that of the southern part of Formosa, ranging from 70° to 75° Fahr. at this time of the year. The island appears to be healthy, being entirely destitute of local diseases. The flora is tropical and the whole island is covered with a dense mass of tropical plants. There are no wild animals, reptiles, nor poisonous insects on the island, the only animal export being a species of rat, of which very large specimens of the size of rabbits are to be found in abundance. Although not a single parrot was to be found on the island, the group of merodori (*Zosterops Japonica*) abound, and these can easily be caught.

Water is abundant, being obtainable by excavating wells. Although no systematic analysis of the water has been made as yet, it appears to contain a considerable amount of phosphates, which may eventually make the island of value as a resort for those affected with spinal diseases. The climate being, on the whole, very salubrious, it is expected that a sanatorium may ultimately be established in the island for invalids, especially those suffering from affections of the respiratory organs. —Japan Chronicle.

Intimations.

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN B.K. AND TAN GLACE KID from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES, LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast ports orders carefully executed.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. [10]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being apoplexy, some of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary activities of life. Now, what a blow is such a condition to a man, who is accustomed to a life of activity and vigor! It is a condition which is destined to last, unless it is cured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION-NO. 3
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being apoplexy, some of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary activities of life. Now, what a blow is such a condition to a man, who is accustomed to a life of activity and vigor! It is a condition which is destined to last, unless it is cured by a course of

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being apoplexy, some of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary activities of life. Now, what a blow is such a condition to a man, who is accustomed to a life of activity and vigor! It is a condition which is destined to last, unless it is cured by a course of

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 12, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)
Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [188]

TO LET.

OS. 4, 6, & 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [126]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [67]

TO LET.

CHAMBERS in No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, late Hotel Baltimore, rent moderate.
First Floor of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. [127]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Verandah, Bath-room and Servants' Quarters; Separate entrance. Suitable for two Bachelors. Magnificent view of the Harbour.
Apply to—
"JANS SOUCI," 19, Robinson Road.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [303]

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.
HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS, in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VEAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [69]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [50]

TO LET.

4-ROOMED HOUSES in GAP ROAD near the Race Course within easy access to the Lower Level Tramway. Rent very moderate.
FLATS for Europeans in WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH, Hongkong, 16th December, 1907. [72]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
E. D. SASSOON & Co., Compadore Department, Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [177]

Intimations.

PASST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [15]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than the rates (10 cents) per copy of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.
THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [14]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day authorized to sign the name of our firm.
H. SKOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1908. [320]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [147]

Consignees.

S.S. "TOURANE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Charente* and *Matapan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Charente*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Cambray*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 23rd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 23rd March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [174]

Intimations.
WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BOND'S, LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY, BORDEAUX, CHAMPAGNE

and CLARET.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [153]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 12nd March, 1908. [16]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.
38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kinds of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.

all of the best quality, ALSO

SWATOW BEST BENTON WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACERS.

all from the best French patterns.
HONGKONG AND SWATOW.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [171]

AN APPEAL.

THE SHEPHERDS of the ISRAELI CONVENT, CAIRO, EGYPT, have respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLEWORK.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE GREAT
POPULARITY

or

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

Consistent Excellence

or

Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

THE NEW MEMBER.

Although there was never any doubt that the nomination of Mr. Murray Stewart to be the representative of the Chamber of Commerce at the Legislative Council would be carried without opposition, the fact that he was not asked to give the slightest expression to his views on any particular question affecting the interests of the Chamber is eloquent evidence of the confidence which the mercantile community repose in him. Not that it was at all essential that Mr. Stewart should propound his opinions before the members of the Chamber of Commerce, for his attitude on the vital affairs of the Colony have never been concealed, nor have they been clothed in any but the plainest language. For that reason, it was possible that a candidate more pliable and less firmly entrenched behind his own convictions might have had the ghost of a chance if set up in opposition to Mr. Murray Stewart, but then, again, he is no extremist, but is open to argument until the last word has been said. As he remarked at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce: "I like to preserve my liberty of choice up to the last moment of the time appointed." This is independence to be admired, and the Chamber was entirely with him when he assumed that in nominating him to the position left vacant by the departure of Mr. E. A. Hewitt he would, if elected, take his seat at the Council as a free and not a fettered man. That is an enviable trust which has been accorded Mr. Stewart, and the role of independent representative of the Colony's commercial world is rendered trebly difficult to fill. As a delegate, whose views and opinions have been moulded in cast-iron to suit any particular case, Mr. Stewart would have little to do beyond presenting to the Government the cause which he had

espoused and promised to support. His personal attitude, his own convictions would have to be subordinated to those of the party behind him, and, no doubt, if he were sufficiently sycophantic he would loyally adhere to the terms on which he had been nominated. But as an independent voter who is permitted a free-hand in representing the varied interests of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, his duty is rendered infinitely more onerous than in the former case. There was one significant sentence in the remarks which he addressed to the Chamber yesterday afternoon when defining his position. "When the Government appear to me to be wrong," he said, "I shall say so; and when I think they are right I shall also say so." One of the unfortunate results of living in a circumscribed area is that as everybody knows everybody else, or has reason to fear that adverse criticism may recoil upon them personally, the saving grace of honest criticism is discarded in favour of a blatant, purposeless, ignorant and slavish praise-beslaving of everybody and everything. Of course such a policy of lip-homage gratifies the great majority of mankind, but Mr. Murray Stewart will have none of it, and with that attitude he will find favour in the eyes of all fair-minded people. He made a shrewd hit when he observed: "We are only too familiar with unfairness in attacks on public servants." Undoubtedly we are, and the worst of it is that public servants have no redress, they cannot return blow for blow or come out and joust with their detractors. Not that the public servants are immaculate or that their actions will always bear the brunt of straightforward and honest opposition; the trouble is that the criticism showered so freely is not equally distributed. The Government and officialdom get nine-tenths of it all and the helpless, unsupported members of the community get the remainder. The conscienceless time-server escapes scot-free. Naturally, the Government take up a larger space in the public eye than anybody else, and, again, it is always, or nearly always, safe to run counter to it. But the fact remains that the Government, like the devil, is usually not half so black as it is painted by irresponsible and incompetent critics. At all events, we have Mr. Stewart's suggestion that while the Government may not always be right it is conscientiously endeavoured to prove our adherence to that view. Mr. Stewart is in favour generally of the Bill which has for its object the amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, but here again he states incisively that he will only be guided by the arguments submitted to the Legislative Council when the Bill is in Committee. Well may he hope "that when the present Bill is passed it may be the last of its kind for many a day." There is nothing more harmful to the steady progress of the Colony than a system of tinkering and tampering, chopping and changing which leaves land-holders, property-owners, and tenants in a state of perpetual uncertainty and unrest. If the passing of this Bill achieves the result which everybody earnestly hopes to see attained then one of the most vexed questions which afflict and perturb those who have vested or indirect interests in property will have been settled for at least a generation to come. Mr. Murray's manly speech was devoid of those ornate periods which frequently mean little or nothing and are capable of any construction whatever. It is little wonder then that his nomination was hailed with acclamation, and we feel no little pride in having been the first to predict that he would be the one and only choice of the hard-headed, far-sighted and astute business men of Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This morning, following the usual practice, Mr. Justice Wise opened and immediately adjourned the Criminal Sessions until tomorrow morning, when jury-men are expected to attend.

A COOLIE named Leung, residing at 20, Pokfulam Road, got three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks for theft at the Police Court, to-day. He was accused of entering the servants' quarter of the Bacteriological Institute last night and removing about \$10 worth of clothing, belonging to matrons and the laboratory attendant.

A TOKIO dispatch of the 12th inst. says:—It is improbable that any Bill for the subsidizing of Marquis Katsura's Oriental Colonization Company, which is intended to operate extensively in Korea, will be introduced during this session of the Diet which is now drawing to a close, owing to the Prince's ill's objections regarding the details of the organization.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, reserved his judgment yesterday afternoon in the case in which Lau Yeong Wood and Lam Choy, contractors, sought to recover from the Standard Oil Company of New York the sum of \$70,000, being for work done and materials supplied at the request of the Standard Oil Company for their works at Lai-chi-kok. The case lasted eight days, four of which were occupied by Counsel to open the case. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. George A. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. J. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. P. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant.

The Yarn Trade.

THREATENED JAPANESE INVASION.

A LEADING MERCHANT INTERVIEWED.

The appearance of the translation of the Circular in Chinese issued by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association in our last evening's issue, together with our comments thereon, has aroused a considerable amount of interest in commercial circles on account of the threatened invasion of the China Yarn Market, by Japanese competitors by means of very questionable methods. The value of the Yarn Trade to Hongkong is of no less an amount than \$15,000,000 annually in a normal year. In this amount is not taken into consideration the value of the trade to the shipping firms engaged therein, nor are the side profits and turn over taken into account by way of marine insurance on the value of freight while in transit from India to Hongkong and thence to ports serving as feeders to the consuming districts in the interior. The value of godown rents in Hongkong, prima on fire insurance and the commissions derivable by the bankers in the buying and selling of the very large remittances have also been omitted in the aggregate reckoning of the \$15,000,000 total. These introductory remarks suffice to convince even the uninitiated of the value of the Yarn Trade as an important prop in the commercial fabric of the Colony. With a view to ascertaining in what light this new threatened Japanese invasion, first made public in these columns, is regarded by the merchants in Hongkong, a member of the staff of this journal sought and obtained an interview with the managing partner of a leading firm of yarn importers in Hongkong. When the object of our visit was announced, the gentleman at once observed that the question was one fraught with considerable interest to the trade of the Colony. In his opinion, the new method proposed by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association was distinctly prejudicial to the Indian trade.

"How is it prejudicial?"

"In this way: the scheme is of the nature of unfair competition. It introduces an element of speculation which appeals in a petulant manner to the Chinese people."

"You mean gambling?"

"Yes, gambling essentially."

"But you don't object to Japanese competition as such?"

"No. We are always prepared to face and fight fair competition and are willing to abide by the inexorable laws of the survival of the fittest. The methods proposed under the Japanese scheme do not come within the definition of fair competition. They seek to introduce a pernicious element into a legitimate trade which cannot be countenanced and must be discouraged."

"Would the perniciousness of the evil be confined to the yarn trade alone?"

"No. It will affect trade in general."

Asked for his opinion as to the attitude of other importers engaged in this trade towards this latest Japanese move, the merchants unhesitatingly affirmed that the answers he had given to our questions and the statements he had advanced practically embodied the views of all firms interested in the Indian yarn trade. As to the position of Chinese dealers he thought that those who limited their transactions to the spinnings of the Bombay Mills coincided with those of the importers in general, whereas the natives who dealt in the coarser qualities of Japanese yarn would not improbably throw in their lot with their Japanese principals and, with them, would go in for this new form of gambling introduced under the Osaka Association's scheme.

"Would the scheme be regarded as a gambling one in the light of the Hongkong Ordinance?"

"That is not for me to say."

"Will any action be taken in order to defeat the sinister object of the Japanese mill-owners?"

"The gentleman, who is in a position to make an authoritative statement on the subject, preferred at this stage not to commit himself to any definite assertion. We will trust, however, and our editorial suggestion of yesterday is reiterated, that the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association might jointly make representations to the Government in order to defeat an attempt on the part of our trade rivals in Japan to undermine the source of a very valuable branch of commerce which contributed in the past in no immaterial manner to the stability of the Colony's present-day commercial prosperity. In thus protecting the interests of Hongkong, we should at the same time be indirectly benefiting merchants, traders, and brokers alike in Shanghai where the existence of several large cotton spinning and weaving mills stands to suffer far more than the huge interests of Hongkong, were the tentative attempts of the Japanese to wholly capture this important branch of the China trade to be carried to a successful issue. If steps are to be taken, we commend it to the earnest attention of the guardians of the mercantile interests of the port that they must be taken promptly and decisively. It is now or never."

A NEW postal treaty between Japan and China, which has been under negotiation for some time, is reported to have been signed a few days ago, and it is expected to be officially published shortly.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Leigh & Orange, \$55
S. Monte E. Co., \$25
P. N. H. Jones, \$10
W. J. Tucker, \$10
J. Walker, \$10
W. J. Walker, \$10
W. J. Walker, \$10

FLORIDA WATER TRADE MARK.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

Further evidence was taken by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, this afternoon, at the Magistracy, in the case brought by Mr. A. W. Lamperski, of Messrs. Melchers and Company, against the proprietors of the Kwong Sang firm, of 24, Des Voeux Road Central, for selling and keeping for sale bottles of Florida water, bearing false labels.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. V. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Lamperski, on being examined, said his firm were agents for Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's Florida water for the last thirty years. His Florida water sales had been very considerable during the past seven years. It was at the request of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp that these proceedings were taken. They had also a power of attorney, which was in the German Consulate.

Sir Henry—If he has a power of attorney it must be put in.

Mr. Slade said there was a copy. The original was out of the jurisdiction; it was at Canton.

Sir Henry—It must be put in to prove that it is so.

Mr. Slade—I can prove it on oath.

The letter from Messrs. Lanman authorizing the complainants to institute these proceedings was put in as evidence, the witness swearing that the signature on the letter resembled that of Lanman and Kemp.

Sir Henry objected. He said that that was not sufficient to allow of its admission as evidence.

Mr. Slade (to witness)—How long have you known that signature?

Witness—I have seen and know that signature for the last seven years.

Mr. Slade—If that is not evidence I don't know what is.

Sir Henry—It is presumptive evidence; that all. It is not evidence in a civil case and certainly not in a criminal case.

Mr. Slade—The rules of civil and criminal law are the same, except in one case in the Hongkong Ordinances.

Sir Henry said that the letter was not sufficient in the absence of a power of attorney. If this was necessary powers of attorney would be useless; oath commissions would also be useless.

Mr. Slade argued that a letter could be given in anything, except in the case of deeds, which must be under seal.

Under cross-examination, witness said he had lived in Hongkong for seven years. There may be in the world many waters under the generic name of Florida water.

Sir Henry—The words "Florida water" like the word "Eau de Cologne" are descriptive of a particular make of a scent?

Witness—Yes.

Were these words descriptive of a certain kind of perfume?—Yes.

Do the words "Eau de Cologne" designate any particular make?—They do.

Upon your oath, sir, are there not several makers of Eau de Cologne?—There are.

Do not the words "Florida water" describe a perfume without describing by whom that perfume was made?—I don't know an answer to that.

You have heard of a perfume called Bay rum?—Yes, but it is not a perfume.

Is it not? Some people think so.—It is a hair wash.

Does Bay rum convey to your mind the name of any maker?—I know it is made in Kingston.

Does it convey to your mind the makers?—No. Bay rum is made in several places in the West Indies?

Do you know if Ribald's make Florida water?—No.

Rigaud?—Yes.

And Watson's dispensary?—They did three years ago. I don't know now.

Have you not seen a different kind of Florida water in their windows alongside those of Lanman and Kemp?—No.

You have not?—No.

Sir Henry—When you are going home you might look for yourself, and then you can take proceedings against them.

Mr. Slade—Possibly, we will.

Sir Henry—Do you know Colgate and Company of New York?

Witness—Yes.

Are they Florida water manufacturers?—Yes.

Do you know that Watson's sell Colgate's Florida water for years?—I don't know.

Can you read Chinese?—No.

Have you ever heard of a "White Rose" perfume?—I think I have.

Is it not a fact that when you sell Florida water the bottle is wrapped in a blue paper covering the label?—At times.

This question was the outcome of the question as to whether the label used by Lanman and Kemp and that used by the defendant closely resembled each other. Witness replied that there was a slight difference, but could not be detected by a person looking into a shop window.

Do you claim the exclusive right to use the words "Florida water"?—Yes.

You are not a chemist?—No.

And you don't know how to make Florida water?—No.

Sir Henry—You ought to.

Mr. Slade (to Sir Henry)—Do you know how to make ink?—I don't; but I could.

Proceeding, witness spoke to being present when the police raided defendant's firm and seized several thousand bottles of the water.

May I ask you why you place the liability of a criminal proceeding against the defendant instead of proceeding civilly and get an injunction?—I asked Sir Henry.

Witness replied that he was only acting on instructions from the manufacturers.

Is it not a fact that Florida water is always put in bottles like that?—No.—I can show you several bottles of different shapes.

Do you not know that in a glass factory there is such a thing as Florida water bottle?—I don't know.

Now, is it not a fact that Florida water is usually put in bottles of that kind?—Usually.

The case was further remanded.

H. PRICE & CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of H. Price & Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts, having been in your hands for some days past I propose to follow the usual custom to take them as read. As you are aware the company commenced business on the 1st April last year, but was not incorporated until the 28th June. The profit made during that interval was \$4,657 47 as shown in the profit and loss account. A question has arisen as to the legality of utilising this sum of \$5,000 as a special reserve. After writing off all apparent bad debts, your directors have considered it advisable to make a further provision of \$2,000 as a reserve for bad and doubtful debts and to pay a dividend at the rate of 10% per annum. The stock has been taken and valued by Messrs. Lowndes Bingham with the assistance of our staff. The company has been doing an increased business since its formation and the prospects are encouraging. We represent a great number of the largest distilling, brewing and wine growing companies in England and the Continent and having a big turnover are enabled to sell at prices that induce the support of the public. We have entered into special arrangements with the Philippine Company to handle their well known "Commercial" cigars and shall be in a position to quote exceptionally low prices. As it is absolutely necessary that cigars should be presented to the public in the very best of condition, we are installing here a drying room specially constructed for the storage of cigars.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd seconded and the motion was adopted.

"GETTING BACK HIS OWL."

A SCENE OUTSIDE THE POLICE COURT.

A very unusual and at the same time it must be admitted very amusing scene was witnessed in the compound of the Magistracy, this forenoon, when an excited coolie, who had been convicted and ordered to pay a fine, planted his fist in the neighbourhood of his prosecutor's right jaw. The latter was so thunderstruck that it took him a while to regain his equilibrium and to act. The coolie, a big strapping individual, was arrested yesterday by a Forest Guard for damaging bamboo trees on the hillside at Tai Wan O, a place situated between West Point and Pokfulam. The accused was arraigned this forenoon before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who imposed a fine of \$25, the alternative being one month's imprisonment. The man was then removed from the dock. As he was leaving the Court he turned round sharply on the Forest Guard and struck him on the jaw, at the same time saying: "You have got me this time. Take that." He was about to get in a second blow, but the Guard had recovered his senses by this time, and with the aid of other officers who had seen the assault, the coolie was seized and removed to the charge-room. A second charge—that of assault—was then framed against him, and for this offence a further fine of \$5, or fourteen days' gaol, was passed. After this the coolie seemed very pleased with himself and went "in" to do time.

HIGH JINKS IN TIENTSIN.

They certainly know how to do things in Tientsin, as the following account of some of their proceedings at a recent Spinners' Ball will serve to show; but we must say the reader is not likely to derive a very flattering idea of the attractiveness of the Tientsin belles when expeditions such as those described have to be recorded in order to obtain to ladies partners. The passages in question are from the *China Times* of the 4th inst.:

A novel and greatly appreciated feature of the ball was the provision of various devices for securing partners for everybody. We have already alluded to one—the scattering of red hearts containing spinners' names among the crowd of bachelors, who scrambled for them on the floor. Another was a great white sheet, behind which nothing could be seen but a number of hands appearing above the top, these being grasped by those in front,—surely an Irishwoman's device for securing partners, this pig-in-the-poke arrangement. But all the contrivances for filling the dancers' programmes, though many and various, were similar in character to this—the spirit of chaos, red, lucky chance ruled. For one dance, fans were dealt out indiscriminately, these fans being in pairs and every gentleman had to go among the ladies and seek the duplicate of the fan he had received. The men drew cards with ladies' names on them, and had to go and find the ladies. Another device was the dissolution of a number of ladies behind a screen—a red screen of course—in front of which a number of men were placed in a row. Then the ladies came and stepped through the paper of the screen, each coming out of a panel as it were, and grasping the hands of the man in front of her and dancing with him. At the last the lights were turned down, and in rushed a number of mistletoe bushes, dressed in red and white. There were also a number of ladies in turn and dressed with white and red, and each lady was to be kissed by a gentleman in the room.

CANTON DAY-BY-DAY.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th March, 1908.

Yesterday morning the Canton Self-Government Association received another telegram from the Chinese in Manila, who expressed their readiness to join the people of Canton in formulating a scheme for the boycott of Japanese goods on account of the persisting demands of the Japanese for the release of the *Asahi Maru*.

On the same day another telegram was received by the League from the residents at Shanghai to the same effect.

DR. CHENG HO.

Dr. Cheng Ho, who was deputed by the Government to represent China at the Medical Conference held in the Philippine Islands, returned to Canton yesterday and has reported himself at the viceregal yamen.

SHUM AGAIN.

A Shanghai telegram states that the Central Government has recently ordered H. E. Shum Chuen-hsun to proceed to Peking, and it is expected that H. E. Shum will probably leave that port for the North about the end of this month.

YUNCHOW RIOT LEADERS.

Last year, when the rebellion in the prefecture of Yunchow was put down, two of the ring-leaders surrendered themselves to the military commander, Tsoai Kwok Jen-chang, and they have since served under the said commander as petty officers. These two officers, instead of behaving themselves in a proper manner, often committed serious offences; consequently they have now been benched by order of the commander, who reported the matter to the Canton authorities yesterday.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IMPRISONED.

A few days ago, the owner of the lodging-house named Fook Cheung was found to be in possession of a large number of counterfeit coins to the value of \$27 together with a forged banknote, and was subsequently arrested. He was placed in the custody of the Nambol Magistrate to await trial and to be dealt with.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of likin dues for the first ten days of the present month, as reported by the Likin Bureau amounts to Taels 58,338.522.

BOGUS POLICEMEN.

ATTEMPT TO VICTIMIZE A FARMER FAILS.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz presiding, two Chinamen—Tsai In, an ex-policeman, residing at Queen's Road West, and Lo Tin Po, of 48, Stanley Street—were charged, at the instance of Inspector Gourlay, with assuming the designation of police officers when not being members of the Force, and with demanding money with menaces.

It was stated that on the night of the 15th instant, the accused called at the house of a farmer—To Fo Kuo—who resides at 43, Wong-neng Village, and told him that "the Inspector at No. 2 Police Station wanted to see him," and requested him to follow them to the station. Knowing the first accused was a policeman and not being aware of his discharge from the Force, the farmer started with them for the station. The accused each carried a truncheon (not the regulation kind) and police whistles. When the trio got outside the house, the first of the accused told the farmer that he had got himself into trouble, but that if he gave them "several dollars" they would "settle up things." The farmer stated that he had no money, and that he was quite willing to go to the station. The accused then assaulted him with their truncheons. In a minute the villagers, hearing cries, turned out and chased the accused, both of whom escaped. When the police visited the spot they found a truncheon and a cap on the ground. A search for the accused resulted in their arrest yesterday afternoon on the Fray's East. When searched the second accused was found with the truncheon and the whistle in his possession.

The charge was proved and the accused were sent to gaol for four months each. They were also ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

At about eight o'clock on Friday, 6th instant, when the N. Y. K. Australian liner *Yokohama Maru* was going along the pier at Kowloon, a rope fastened to a buoy accidentally parted, and as a result the bows of the steamer collided with that of the M. M. liner *Tanaka* which was lying at the pier. As a result of the collision the latter vessel sustained some damage to her bridge. The matter was settled between the captains of the two vessels, the undertaking being that the cost of repairs be borne by the N. Y. K. The damage is estimated at Y40,000.

A NEW motor steam fire engine has just been constructed by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Greenwich, for the Shanghai Fire Brigade. It is especially interesting as being the largest of its kind in the world and has the enormous pumping capacity of 800 gallons per minute. As in other machines of its type, the boiler is fitted with an oil fuel burner and the wheels are shod with solid india-rubber tyres, those in the rear being of twin section. Before being shipped to its destination it was subjected to severe road-tests in the neighbourhood of the makers' works, and was seen leading to Blackheath were negotiations with one (not that he expects in this way will be taken at Shanghai). It can travel up to 30 miles an hour on the level, it is necessary whilst the powerful boiler is enabled to be completely controlled. The engine was afterwards taken along the Broadway Road to the picturesque point of Greenwich, where an exhibition of its capabilities was given. It was then taken to the Victoria Park and was seen by a large number of people.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Prince Kumi in Madrid.

London, 16th March.
Prince Kumi has handed the Queen of Spain the Order of the Crown, on behalf of the Empress of Japan.

Illness of the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria is ill with a bad cold, and all audiences have been cancelled.

Loss of a Cape Liner.

The Liner *Newark Castle* has been totally wrecked off Zululand.

The wife of Major Boys and two of the crew were drowned, the rest, including Major-General Dalton, and a detachment of troops for Mauritius were saved.

Later.

Reign of Terror in Hayti.

A reign of terror exists in Port-au-Prince. Twelve of the leading citizens, who are alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy, were dragged from their beds and summarily executed.

An ultimatum has been sent by the French and German Ministers, demanding the surrender of refugees.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the *Cressy* and the *Indefatigable* have been despatched to the Island, and French and German warships are also proceeding.

It is announced in Berlin that the French and Germans are acting together.

FIRE AT THE CEMENT WORKS

STAVE DRYING ROOM ABLAZE.

Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the cement works at Hok On, and up to the time of writing (4.30 o'clock) the firemen were still battling with the flames. The fire was discovered in the stave drying room by one of the workmen, who instantly notified the Yau-mai and Hongkong police, who made for the scene with all haste with their fire-fighting apparatus. A little later assistance from Hongkong was requisitioned. No further particulars could be obtained this afternoon as to the damage done by the blaze. The origin of the outbreak is also not known.

ELEPHANT CHARGES TRAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF TREMENDOUS IMPACT.

An extraordinary story comes from Lopburi, Siam, but unlike the majority of travellers' tales, has the saving grace of truth.

The other day, when the morning train from Bangkok was near Ban Klap, ten kilometres on the Bangkok side of Lopburi, an elephant appeared from the jungle ahead, and walked on to the track. The train was travelling over thirty miles an hour, and there was no time in which the driver could have brought it to a standstill, for the elephant acted in a most extraordinary manner. On hearing the whistle of the engine, it trumpeted loudly, and then, lowering its head, charged the on-coming train.

The impact was tremendous. Such was the impetus of the great pachyderm that the engine was partially derailed, the front of the smoke box shattered as if by the tubes, the cow catcher crushed into a shapeless piece of iron, and other damages of minor importance were sustained.

Fortunately, none of the coaches were derailed and no one was injured, although passengers were flung from one side of their carriages to the other by the force of the impact. It must be remembered that a large elephant weighs about five or six tons and possesses enormous strength, and some idea of the shock can be imagined when it is known that the engine and tender alone weighed 40 or 50 tons. To this must be added the weight of the coaches and the fact taken into account that the speed attained was 34 miles an hour. Of course the elephant was killed by the shock, its head being completely smashed. As a result of the collision, the permanent way was torn up for many metres and considerable repairs were requisite before the traffic could be resumed.

There was a humorous aftermath. With the shock of the collision, the elephant's tusks were snapped off, but when search was made for them shortly after the accident, they were not to be found. Some cool person with an eye to the main chance had evidently taken advantage of the confusion, and had walked off with his useful find. It is, indeed, an ill wind that blows no one any good. The elephant was a rogue, in other words one which had been separated from the herd, either by his own will, or by the concerted action of the leaders. Such animals are generally more ill-tempered than a member of a herd, and, indeed, it is believed that this particular rogue had been responsible for considerable damage to villages in the vicinity of Lopburi.

A number of houses have been pulled down recently, and have wrought in other ways, and that there is a possibility that the engine may have been an unconscious instrument of justice. At any rate, the whole incident is quite out of the common, and far more interesting than those stories which are told only for the benefit of the unimaginationed and to which the only end can be placed.

A Day in Canton.

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

A LIVE HIVE OF HUMAN BEES.

No one should spend as long as one year in Hongkong without ever having visited Canton, the great metropolis of South China. The trip is inexpensive and easy—easy if one takes a night boat, but delightful if it is made by day through the blue waters and mountainous islands of the Pacific and then between the wonderfully green shores of the Pearl River some fifty miles up to the city.

Before we even land there is displayed for us in miniature a picture of the teeming, toil-driven population of China, in the jam of "shaah tengs," clumsy boats with turtle-back roofs of bamboo—each the home of a poor family—that swarm around the steamer, clutching at her sides with their long iron-hooked bamboo poles and yelling for passengers to be ferried ashore. A striking contrast presents itself in Shamoen's line of beautiful banyans, cement walks, flower gardens, and handsome houses on one side of a narrow canal, with the native city stretching a mile down river on the other side, while across the dirty river lies Hoam, also commonplace, dingy, and monotonous, with its buildings encroaching on the muddy water. But one must not be hasty in judging the people from the decks of a steamer. We need to make a closer inspection. Like a student taking his first rapid survey of the whole field of a complex science, we might well begin with a side in a chair through the streets. Do not take a guide if you are so "fortunate" as to have a friend who knows the city. A guide will enable you to see

THE ACCUSTOMED HISTORIC PLACES, but Canton is by no means great in these things. It is not an ancient ruin, but a very live hive of human bees. The shops are the centres of interest for those who know the city—at least for the writer—not the Temple of the Five Hundred Genii, the Temple of Horrors, the Temple of Medicine, the City of the Dead, the Water Clock, the Five-storey Pagoda. Take an open chair in order to see everything. The three strong coolies bear you swiftly along through exceedingly narrow streets, thronged with a multitude of yellow faces, and formed by two continuous lines of shop fronts wide open to the street. You can get at you go at least a glimpse of the Chinese in

THEIR EVERYDAY BUSINESS.

And begin to see what sorts of men make up the Chinese world. Of all the thousands, by far the majority are those who earn to-day to eat to-morrow. The right of way belongs to the carriers of loads. There is a ceaseless clamour of cries as the coolies swing along through the crowded narrow, slippery ways bearing on shoulder poles all sorts of loads ranging from Mandarins alive and in official dress down to swine dead and dressed for market. Your chair escapes a collision with a heavy bale of merchandise only to be met by a long timber borne on the shoulder of a coolie. Aimed straight for your head like the spear of Milton's Satan, it swings slowly just in time to miss you, else were your skull no better than a crushed egg shell. Pairs of coolies bear enormous loads between them crying in a sort of song, "Stand aside!" "Yes! Yes!" "Stand aside!" "Yes! Yes!" Then you pass a long file of carriers each with a shoulder load of boxes, bales, baskets, or buckets of muddy river water, the dripping of which keeps the granite-paved alleys always wet and sloppy. Each of these burden-bearers, grunting as he hurries along, is thinking intently of his day's work and his day's earnings.

THE THROG.

avoid the thrush of the heavy loads, as floating leaves avoid the nose of a boat. Any one hastening faster than the crowd must advance by a jerky series of hurrying forward, stoppings short, dodgings around slower walkers in front and so on. No one can hasten straight ahead. As your chair passes another chair, the bearers of the two cry, "Each to the right!"

THE CHINESE LADY.

Now and again we pass a demure Chinese lady. She scarcely glances at you as the chairs swiftly glide past each other, and her manner so perfectly decorous and her expression so uncommunicative that nothing hints to you of a home with husband and children. Rather she is a quaint picture from some antique book.

THE GENTLEMAN.

The monotonous blue and black of the crowd is relieved here and there by handsome merchants in long silk "shaams," straight and scant, who are by their walk and air "lords of wealth" as every inhabitant of the Middle Kingdom prays the gods be himself may be. Or you see finely dressed young men, sons of merchants or officials, whose coloured vests outside their long coats brighten up the dim alleys. One passes scholars not in office, most of them too poor to dress gaily; some with fine faces, but some dull for lack of hope and ambition. There are Scribes and Irvines of China. The brighter of them quote from Confucius and other sages of the golden age as medieval "clever" from their Aristotle, or as good old fashioned Bible readers of Western lands from the Scriptures. Just behind the scholars who have not attained comes the man who has four coolies pant and roar like automobile horns to clear the way, for they bear a Mandarin with globe crest of crystal or coloured stone on a hat. He leans slightly forward in the dark chair, or sits perfectly erect with the dignity and reserve schoolied into him by many generations of the Confucian books, full of forms and ceremony.

CHINESE EMBROIDERY.

The same things that sell at home for many dollars may be seen here and bought very cheaply. All this exquisite embroidery is done by poor women in their homes. They take patterns already stamped on the silk or linen by the shop and work out the tedious labor of

the flowers, butterflies, or dragons for an earning of about twenty cents a day. The little burnt poles that one finds now and then in the midst of a beautiful embroidered piece intended for a dress for some wealthy foreign lady, may have been made through the carelessness of a smoker, but they may rather mark the night toll of the poor woman. If you have any money left after visiting this place hunt out the best lacquer shop. The one I have in mind is in a very narrow and out of the way street, even for Canton. The outside is very unprepossessing, but when you enter, the old head of the firm, about the same as the head of the family, and his good tempered son, and all his wives will make you forget the street, in the examining of his quaint and beautiful boxes, tea poy, frames, and other things that are lacquered in this same little shop, as he will let you see.

One may see silk being woven by hand looms, and the dexterity with which the operator handles the puzzling tangle of threads whereby he controls the wool as it goes in is marvellous. The beautiful brocades are built out before you in this dirty, narrow, cramped little den where you can scarcely pass back and forth between the four looms. Why is everything in China not spoiled with dirt in the making?

IVORY CARVING.

The most entertaining thing to see, I have saved for the last. Find out the den where the old man cuts out the dozen or more concentric spheres of ivory. His place is just like all the other gray brick buildings, low to the ground. Enter and pass through the dingy front part of the house and into his workshop. If you can, humour and wheedle this old man with the bright eye and the place of human feet.

OTHER FRIENDLY STREETS.

of the city are the blackwood furniture street, the for clothing street, the curio and jade stone street. No more enchanting little shops can be found than the many little curio shops on Great New Street. The ancient art is much finer in delicacy of colouring and drawing than any being produced now, and it is hard to leave these places without armfuls of old bronzes, porcelains and other ancient Chinese things. The jade stone shops are places of wealthy merchandise. Half a dozen keen, fat salesmen sit behind the one counter about twenty feet long, knowing every valuable piece under the show cases, and able to give reason at once for a difference of a hundred per cent in the price of two pieces that to the unformed look about the same. It makes no difference whether you buy a necklace for some hundreds of dollars or a fifty-dollar ornament, or a bit for a ring setting, or nothing, the salesmen will bid you good bye with the same grave kindness with which they welcomed you. It is not the thing for a high grade Chinese merchant to press his wares upon the buyer.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

All along this same street you will find various sorts of fan-making establishments, or rather, many establishments about the same in appearance that make the various sorts of fans. All summer long it is no more likely that a Chinese gentleman will forget his fan at home than it is that a gentleman fan will forget its Chinaman. For a few dollars you can get a whole collection of feather fans, folding paper fans, picture fans, and other kinds. One can peep around by the hour in those tiny little niches, the curio shops, and it is hard to leave the best lacquer shop without having spent too much money. As for the linen shop and the places to buy Chinese silk, ladies who really love their husbands avoid them. Looking over the stock of Min Hing Cheung on Thirteenth Street, you will experience somewhat the same sensations you feel in an art exhibition corkscrews of humour and cunning at the corners of his mouth, and finally offer him a *camellia* of twenty cents, he will at last take out of his drawer several balls already begun, and placing one in his lap of ancient form, he will deftly turn it and it will fill the hole already started in one side and truly centred, and then applying a crude home-made chisel with a turned edge, begin to shape the next inner sphere. It is a fine example of what can be done with crude appliances, and a fine specimen of Chinese ability. You will be just as much entertained whether you believe every word of the story or not while the old man tells you that there are only two other such work shops in Canton, and none anywhere else in the whole of the Middle Kingdom, and that he and his brother inherited the art from his ancestors. From the workshop you may go to a salesroom near by and see the finished product. Entering through an empty outer room you find yourself being entertained by two or three bright, brisk young men who take pride and pleasure in their art of making beautiful things of the elephant's tusk, and they will beguile you into spending more for picture frames, cane handles, capkin rings, caskets, or the wonderful nests of spheres than your conscience will justify.

There are many other things to be seen in the city of Canton; in fact, the things I have told you of may not even be recognized by some of the tourists who have most lately "done" the city, while they may look in vain in this description for the temples and pagodas. These things you would do well to see in order to avoid the unobappiness of thinking you have not visited. But do not spend too much time in temples and such places. It is of far more immediate interest to see the people making and buying and selling. Your desire to know and understand the people will be aroused by the very humanness of their business, and you will be prepared to meet them in still more human relationships.

These Cantonese are a people with a future as well as a past. Their hills are denuded of forests and look worn and old with age. So do they too appear an ancient folk and not for the modern world. In their intercourse, we are reminded of the mines of South China, and to be opened, and the people of South China are as exhausted as their hills. Soon railroads will rumble awake the groanings of the mines; millions of spindles to mills farther north will be run with Chinese coal; farmers of the South will send carloads of rice; hundreds of miles in the time that now takes a few li. Then will the days of flourishing return as in the times of Yao and Shun. Young men from foreign universities are being scattered over the Empire with the seeds of learning that are to spring up and grow a new people with roots in the old civilisation and bearing the fruits of law. No one who enters the class rooms of the schools of Canton and sees the serious faces of the young students will doubt that the Chinese are already a rejuvenant people. May the education given to them be of that sound kind which conserves the best of the old as well as introduces only the best of the new.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are reminded that entries close at Noon, on SUNDAY, 22nd inst., to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Regatta, at the Hongkong Club. Entrance fees should accompany the entries, and can conveniently be sent through the Secretaries of Rowing and Yacht Clubs to whom forms have been sent.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [124]

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER OTTO having left China ceases to Sign our Firm per Procurator from this date.
Mr. PAUL HELL has this day been authorized to Sign our Firm's name per Procurator.
KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [125]

In the Matter of Ordinance No. 2 of 1892, AND

In the Matter of the Petition of TOM HEPFERNAN, Author of Counlands, 125 Holland Road, Kensington in the County of London, England, for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in Capsules to prevent bottles from being fraudulently refilled."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petition, Declaration and Specification required by the above cited Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said TOM HEPFERNAN by MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS his Solicitor and Agent, to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the said Invention at a sitting of the Executive Council to be held at the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 23rd day of March, 1908, at 2.30 P.M.

Dated the thirteenth day of March, 1908.
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Applicant. [126]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, to MONDAY, the 30th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [127]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a fully certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [128]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day authorized to Sign the name of our Firm.
H. SKOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1908. [129]

PLEASE take notice that the next address of LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO. LTD. is 12, Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

SOMERSET PLAYNE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [130]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [131]

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Malta*) 20th inst., 6 a.m.
Indian (*Lightning*) 24th inst.
Canadian (*Montague*) 27th inst.
Indian (*Namanga*) 1st prox.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 1st prox.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s *Kumari* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on 17th inst.

The *Lowther Castle* from New York left Manila on 17th inst., afternoon, and is due here on 20th inst., morning.

The *Apar Co's Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore this morning, and may be expected here on 24th inst.

The *U.S.N. Co's Namanga* left Calcutta for this port via the Suez Canal, and may be expected here on or about 1st prox.

Intimations.



THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

AGENTS

FOR THE

FAMOUS

"VICTOR"

TALKING

MACHINES.

A comprehensive stock

MACHINES & RECORDS.



Hongkong, 27th February, 1908. [132]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 20 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. [133]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAILERS PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

etc., etc., etc.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

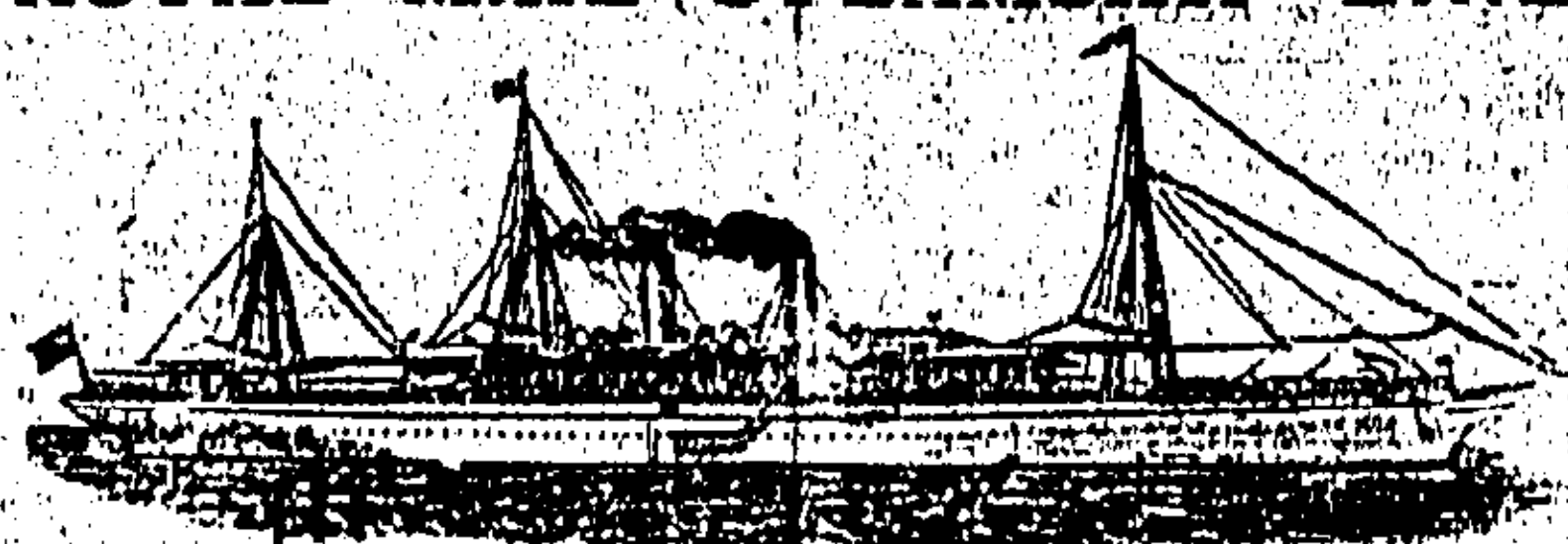
SHIP STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES

HONGKONG, 15th March, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	Tons	Leave HONGKONG	Arrive VANCOUVER
"LENNOX".....	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25th	April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, April 23rd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG".....	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, June 4th	June 22nd

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "S. MONTEAGLE,"
"LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Fastest "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 26 days from HONGKONG.
Via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 27 to 30 days.
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence 440. Via New York 442.
First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1908.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Fastest "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 26 days from HONGKONG.
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Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence 440. Via New York 442.
First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	<u>ONSANG</u>	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	<u>YUEVSANG</u>	FRIDAY, 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	<u>WINGSANG</u>	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.
TIENSIN	<u>CHI'NG SHING</u>	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	<u>KUMSANG</u>	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	<u>LOONGSANG</u>	FRIDAY, 27th Mar., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.
OCCUPYING 14 DAYS.
The steamers *Katsang*, *Namsang* and *Fokwang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the 3rd or 4th of Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSHAN".....	19th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG".....	20th " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIEH".....	20th " 10 A.M.
TIENSIN	"KUIHOW".....	21st " 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG".....	21st " "
MANILA	"TEAN".....	24th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA".....	21st April.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).
Steamship To sail
"SAINT PATRICK".....SATURDAY, 21st March, 5 P.M.
For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1908.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE DES CHARGEURS
REUNIS.

All Round the World Line.

For SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin and Peking), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN, PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transshipment.
S.S. "CEYLAN" Capt. Jouan will be despatched on the 22nd instant.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-birth Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heaters, Writing Table and Wardrobe, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.
Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.
For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Kumakuri	6,232	Cowley	14th May
Shawmut	9,606	Roberts	30th May
Trumoni	9,606	Garlick	10th June

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.
The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trumoni* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.
† Cargo only.
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship
"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 14th March, 1908, per 5 Mass.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	19
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
" Roast—Shiu	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	10
" Sirloin—Ngau Lam	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Hallock's Brains—Know	per set
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	85
" Heart—Ngau Sun	per lb
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	12
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chillings—Chi cheong	23
" Brains—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Keok	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	15
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
" Liver—Chi Kon	lb
" Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai	23
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"
" Leg—Chu Pei	"
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	50
" Keok	each
" Heart—Yeung Sum	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	lb
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	"
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	"
" Small—Hoi Tong	"
" Custard—Fao Lai Chi	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	"
" Heung Chiu	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	"
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	10
Carambola—Young Tou	"
Cocconuts—Yeh Tai	each 10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tai	each 10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	7
" Amer.—Kun San Ning Moong	6
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	20
" Fresh, Lai Chi	"
Limes, (Saigon)—Sal Kung Ning	"
" Moong	each 6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	"
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	"
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai	doz.
Oranges, Tim Chang	each 9
" Small—Tai Kut	each 10
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	"
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	"
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	10
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu	"
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	"
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang	"
" Paw-law	7
Platane—Tai Chiu	3
Pumpkins, Swatow—Hung Lai	"
Pumpkins, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 19
Walnuts, Hop Ton	12
" Green—Sang Hop Ton	"
Shanghai Lo Kwat	"

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	"
" Chi Chuk	6
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	"
" Tau	10
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	"
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	"
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 2
Brijals, Green—Chang Yuen Ker	4
Brijals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brassica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	4
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	each 4
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	7
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kun Shun	"
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	"
" Fa	each 15
Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh Choi-fa	each 10
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	6
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	4
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	"
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	40
" Red—Hung Fa	40
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	40
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	6
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	15
Winter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Garlic—Suen Tau	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung	12
" old—Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	10
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	10
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each 10
" Water, Chesnuts—Ma Tai	6
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	"
Musk Melon	"
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho	"
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Ching Tau	6
" Green—Sung Chung	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Ching Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon	"
Okra—Mo Ker	"
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	8
Gradus Pea	"
Green Peas—Cheng Tai	8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fau Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	"
" Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki	"
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	3
" Macao—Oh Moon	"
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	3
Rhubarb	"
Shallots—Con Chung Tau	8
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Choi	4
Spinage—Yin Choi	"
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	6
Taro—Wo Tau	5
Turnip, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	3
" English—Yeung Low Pak	3
Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwai	"
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Choi	6
" Caulrops—Lau Koi	"
" Lily Root—Lai Nga	"
Yams—Tai Shu	3
Sage	per bundle

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	9
Bream—Bin Yu	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu	"
Carp—Li Yu	12
Catfish—Chik Yu	22
Codfish—Mun Yu	11
Crabs—Hai	20
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	15
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor—Hal Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sei Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Shu	28
Frogs—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	28
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	18
Herrings—Tso Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Lung Yu	20
Lobsters—Wing Ha	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
Monk Fish—Mun Yu	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—Sung Hoi	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	20
Perch—Tau Loo	16
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prayer—Ming Ha	28
Ray—Pai Pa Yu	20
Rock Fish—Sak Kai Kung	28
Skipper—Chim Yu	20
Skink, (Oman) fresh—Ma Yu	28

For Sale.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	121,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,000,387	Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 4-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	{ \$595 London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	10,035	£7	£6	{ £12,735 £300,000	\$71,203	5s (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	1250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$310,038 \$471,959	none	\$20 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £125,000 £125,000 £125,000 £125,000 £125,000	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = Tls. 2.65	6 %	Tls. 83 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$700,000 \$450,407 £125,137.15/- \$817,628	\$1,460,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906	5 %	\$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$40	{ \$800,000 \$159,143 \$1,938	\$394,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12.15	...	{ \$152 \$140 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$140,007 \$13,812	\$37,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 - or 1906	9 %	\$89
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$13,991	\$428,027	\$27 - or 1906	9 %	\$295 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638	\$365	\$1 - or 1906	...	\$12
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	75,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.11.1907	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$275,000 \$15,279 \$200,000 £60,000 £270,000	\$16,437	{ \$12 - or 2nd half-year making in all \$24 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$29 sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £75,000 £75,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share	5 1/2 %	{ \$39 \$37
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £100,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 49 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 £60,000	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	44/5
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$32,957 Tls. 98,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1907	3 1/2 %	\$27 buyers \$13 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 87,200 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	{ \$450,000	10,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05	...	\$107 buyers
Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	none	\$1 for 1907	...	\$15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	5 %	Tls. 80 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ £15,000 £84,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 14.70 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £1,871 £4,873	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ £64,124	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	61,000	\$50	\$50	{ £10,000 £26,816 £40,000	\$3,556	Final of 1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$53 sa. ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ £100,000 £50,000	\$441,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	8 %	\$98
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	16,10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 81 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 217 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 21,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100 ex div.
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000	\$10,008	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$24 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	...	\$12
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ £64,975 £41,075	1252	Final of 3/4 making \$1 1/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	198
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ £250,000	\$3,915	{ Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ £217,425 £50,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 %	\$70 sa. and b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	1653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	7 %	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,041 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	{ Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 106 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,541	{ Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.40 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 5 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 23,276 £60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Laot-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$11 1/2 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$5,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$51
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ £120,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$50,000 \$5,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ £11,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 sa. and b.
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ £186,000	\$15,002	\$24 for year ending 28.2.07	9 %	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	£2,953	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ £12,000 £65,000	\$4,578	Final of \$1.5 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ £12,000 £65,000	\$4,578	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$26 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw-erfplaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	{ Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 424 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 10th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 %	\$13
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Nil.	None	...	\$7 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Nil.	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	...	Tls. 10 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 3,554	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 123 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,493	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old)	...	Tls. 375 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	\$22
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	\$41,934	None	...	\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$111	50 cents for 1907	...	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000	\$1,360	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founders shares for y. and 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$41	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$51

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Rails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MARMORA."

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, due 6 A.M. Friday, will be despatched from this for MARSEILLES and LONDON, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and London, will be forwarded without transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, DJIBOUTI, SOYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

AYAN, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE."

Captain Broc. will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line S.S. *Caledonia* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOURANE* 14th April.S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC* 28th April.S.S. *AUSTRALIEN* 12th May.

J. MILLET, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

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